

**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please amend the specification as follows:**

Page 7, beginning on line 4:

The photo-absorption layer 120 is made of materials having a smaller bandgap energy than that of a wavelength of light signals intended for absorption thereon . To this end, InGaAs may be used to make the photo-absorption layer 120. In contrast, the window layer 130 is made of materials having greater bandgap energy than that of a wavelength of light signals which is intended for absorption, and InP may be used to make the window layer 130. Note that window layer 130 does not absorb light but passes the light passing therethrough. Therefore, ~~t~~The window layer 130 is ~~consisted~~ comprised of a larger bandgap energy.

Page 8, beginning on line 1:

The anti-reflective coating layer 170 enables light signals, which are inputted from light sources such as a laser diode, fiber, a PLC (Planar Lightwave Circuit) device and the like, to go through the inside of the substrate 110 without reflection. The anti-reflective coating layer 170 may be formed by depositing anti-reflective materials on a first groove surface A, which is formed with an inclination through an etching process. In an alternate embodiment, the anti-reflective coating layer 170 may be omitted, and in this case, about 30 to 35% of incident light signals are reflected off. Three factors determine whether the ~~Therefore, it is determined whether or not the~~ anti-reflective coating layer 170 is added; is need depending on the ~~desired~~ reflection (that is, the degree

of light loss), the convenience of the manufacturing process, and the characteristic of a light element. For example, in the case of an MPD (Monitor Photo Diode) performing a monitoring function of light signals, it is preferred not to form an anti-reflective coating layer 170 for the convenience of a manufacturing process.